TEST LINEY LVINING THE OPENING THE ADELPHA, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1887.

ROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES

Enpoleon Awards the Premiums in the Paris Exhibition.

Gorgeous Display in the Streets and Inside the Building. WA CHES DEWELRY, PTC

The Sultan of Turkey and Eugenie Followed by a Train of Princes and Nobles.

Napoleon's Speech on National Progress and a Universal Civilization.

NO. 102 Children of Park & Park Burn Burn Coll.

The Czar's Reception by His People.

An Insurrection in Service.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, July I.—There was a very grand ceremony at the distribution of the Exhibition prizes in the building to-day. Seventeen thousand persons, including the representatives of every nation on earth were present, each dressed in their national costume. There were many Russians, Hungarians, Turks, Chinese and Circasians in the assemblage. The arrangements were brilliant, and in their entirety a splendid coup d'adl, probably the most magnificent ever witnessed.

The north side of the Emperor's throne was

The north side of the Emperor's throne was hung with crimson velvet. In front were the members of the diplomatic corps, dressed in

The galleries were filled with ladies and gentlemen in full dress. In the east end of the building was placed the orchestra, made up of gentlemen in full dress. In the east end of the building was placed the orchestra, made up of twelve hundred musicians, an organ and musical bells. The roof of the building was decorated with streamers, showing every color in the rainbow. The nave was surrounded with ample parterres of natural flowers growing as in a garden. The galleries were hung with flags, showing the different nations which had contributed to the Exhibition. In the centre, placed on pedestals, were shown the best specimens of each of the ten groups into which all articles in the Exhibition are divided.

The French Ministers of State were present in uniform, with Senators and Deputies of the Legislative Chambers of the empire. They were seated near the throne. The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London, with several Aldermen of that city, were present, clothed in the red robes of the great English municipality, Napoleon's throne was guarded by a detachment of the Cent Gardes. The streets were kept by strong bodies of police and the National and Imperial Guards.

At ten minutes before two o'clock in the afternoon a roll of drums announced the approach of the Emperor. The imperial cortege was preceded by squadrons of dragoons, lancers, and Cent Gardes and trampeters. The imperial party were conveyed in six carriages, each drawn by four horses. Royal cutriders

ore conveyed in six carriages sech drawn by four horses. Royal outriders came on in advance of the carriage in which the Emperor was scated. This carriage was drawn by eight horses. It contained the Emperor Napoleon III, the Empress Eugenie, the Prince Imperial of France, his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, and one of his sons.

There were thousands of people assembled round the Exhibition building at the moment, and the approach of the royal party was loudly cheered by them. The Sultan of Turkey was present. The cortege of his Imperial Majesty was heralded by three carriages containing Turkish officials of great distinction, who came before the Sultan's carriage. This vehicle was drawn by eight horses, each horse being led by a servant clothed in rich livery. All these carriages were literally covered with gold, having been brought in from the Palace of Versailles—where they have lain since the time of Louis XIV—for the special use of the ruler of Turkey. On the Sultan's right hand sat his hephew, the heir to the throne of Turkey, and in front of his Majesty were his son and a second nephew. The imperial foreigners received a warm weicome from the crowd. The Sultan saluted the people by passing his hand from his mouth to his fez. The iadies attached to the French Court were dressed in most magnificent costumes. The officers of Napoleon's household, dressed in full uniform, entered the building, and took their places behind the throne. Next came Napoleon the Third, having the Sulfan of Turkey on his right and next to him. The Empress Engenie came next. Her Majesty was followed by his Royal Highness the Princes of Wales, the Princes Mathilde, his Imperial Higness Frince Napoleon Bonaparte, the Princes Clottide, the Duchess d'Oste, the brother of the Tycoon of Japan, Prince von Teck, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the British army.

Napoleon took his seat on the throne in the centre of the group, having the Sultan on his right and the Empress Engenie on his left hand. The Empress was dressed in a robe of white satin, trimmed with silver, and wore a heavy diamond necklace. As the Imperial cortege entered the Exhibition building the orchestra, with a full chorus, gave the Rossini Hymn to the Emperor. The accompaniments were sent forth from cannon and joy bells. The effect was exceeding There were thousands of people assembled round the Exhibition building at the moment,

magnificent.
The Minister of State then read to the Em-peror the report of the jurors on the successful exhibitors, and the productions and objects exhibited by them. At its conclusion Napoleon arose from his throne, and in a loud and clear voice said:

Gentlemen:—After an interval of twelve years

and clear voice said:—

Gentlemen:—After an interval of twelve years I come for the second time to distribute rewards to those who have most distinguished themselves in those works valch enrich the nations, embellish life, and paten the manners. The poets of antiquity team the praises of the great games in which the various maious assembled to contend with Greece for prizes in the race and other sports. What would they say to day were they present at these Clympic games of the whole world, in which the bations of the earth contend by force of intellect alone, and seem to launch themselves forth simultaneously on an infinite career of progress towards an ideal which has been incessantly approached without ever being able to be attained. From all parts of the earth have come representatives of science, arts, and industry, who have hastened to vie with each other—and we may say thus peoples and kings have both come to do honor to the embris of labor, and crown them by their presence with ideas of conciliation and puses. Indeed, in these great assemblies, which appear to have no other object than material interests, a moral sentiment always disengages itself from the competition of intelligence, a sentiment of concord and civilization; and the nations in thus drawing near learn to know and esteem each other. Hatreds are extinguished, and the truth becomes more evident that the prosperity of each country contributes to the mosperity of all. The Exhibition of 1867 may justly be termed universal, for it unites the elements of all the riches of the globe. Side by slide with the latest improvements in mocorn art appear the products of the remotest ages, so that they represent at one and thesame time the genius of all ages and nations. It is universal, for in addition to the maximals which luxury brings for the few, it displays sico that demanded by their necessities for the many. The inturests of the laboring classes

never aroused more lively solicitude. Their moral and material wants, education, conditions of life at a cheap rate of living, by the most productive combinations of association, have been the objects of patient inquiries and serious study. Thus all improvements march forward. If science by turning matter to account liberates labor, the cultivation of the mind by subduing vices prevalls over the vulgar passions and liberates humanity. Let us congratulate ourselves, gentlemen, upon having received among us the majority of the sovereigns and princes of Europe, and so many other distinguished visitors. Let us be proud of having shown that France, as she is great, is prosperous and free. One must be destitute of all patriotic faith who doubts her greatness, and must close his eyes to the evidence who denies her prosperity. He must misunderstand our institutions—tolerant even to license—not to behold in them liberty. Foreigners have been able to appreciate this. France, formerly disquieted and casting out her uneasiness beyond her frontiers, is laborious and calm. Always fertile in generous ideas, she is turning her genius to the most diverse marvels, never allowing herself to be enervated by material enjoyment. Attentive minds will have divined that, notwithstanding the enticements towards prosperlity, the fibre of the nation is always ready to vibrate as soon as a question of honor of the country arises; but this noble susceptibility could not be subject for alarm, for repose would let those who lived a short time among us carry home just opinions of the country. I feel persuaded that the sentiments of esteem and sympathy we entertain towards foreign nations, and our sincere desire to live at peace with them, will be reciprocated. I thank the Imperial Commissioners, members of the jury, and the different committees, for their intelligent zeal in the accumplishment of their tasks. I thank also by name the Prince Imperial, who, not withstanding his tender age, I have been happy to associate with me in this great und

bord Stanley on the Alabama Claims. era of harmony and progress, assured that Providence blesses the efforts of all who, like us, desire to do good. I believe in the definitive triumph of the great principles of morality and justice, which, while satisfying all legitimate desires, are alone able to consolidate thrones, elevate nations, and ennoble humanity. (Loud cheering.)

After the speech, the exhibitors who were to After the speech, the exhibitors who were to receive grand prizes marched to the front of the throne, each group separately, the first being fine arts. As each name was called, the recipient ascended the steps of the throne, towing to the Emperor and Empress, receiving from Napoleon's hand the gold medals. These were passed one by one to Napoleon, by Marshal Vaillant, until all the medals were given. Many of the recipients were called up again and received the decorations of the Legion of Honor, the same ceremony being gone through and received the decorations of the Legion of Honor, the same ceremony being gone through with as in the case of delivering the medals. The gold medals only were distributed by the Emperor. Altogether there will be 18,500 recompenses to 60,000 exhibitors. There are sixty grand prizes, nine thousand gold, three thousand six hundred silver, and five thousand bronze medals, and nine thousand honorable mentions.

mentions.

In group eight the Emperor of Russia was awarded a gold medal for fine horses.

In group ten Napoleon himself was awarded a gold medal for a model lodging-house. Marshal Valliant was about handing it to him when the Emperor beckoned to the Prince Imperial, who came forward, took it from the Marshal's hand and placed it in Napoleon's amid loud cheers. The only one with whom the Emperor shook hands was Hughes, the inventor of the printing telegraph.

wentor of the printing telegraph.

When all the medals and decorations were distributed, the recipients resumed their seats in the nave. The imperial cortege then left the throne and walked around the entire building, passing various groups, and occasionally stopping to examine the trophies.

The Empress Eugenie evidently expected that he Sultan would offer her his arm, but he

party reached the American department, when the American Commissioners rose and gave three loud American nurrahs. There was also much cheering when the English department

The Sultan wore his fez during the ceremony He seemed confused. The Empress appeared delighted. The Imperial cortege left the Ex-hibition grounds in the same manner in which it arrived, with the exception that the Sultan's carriages preceded Napoleon's. Altogether it was probably the finest pageant that Paris has

THE CZAR AT HOME. Joyous Reception of His Majesty—A Te Deum and Crowded Attendance—An American Scantor Presented.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—The Czar entered the capital at noon to-day. The weather was warm. His welcome took the shape of an immense popular demon-

tration.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon his Majesty attended a Te Deum in the Kazan church, which was filled with the highest dignitaries of the Empire, the diplomatic corps, officers of the army and navy, and the city functionaries. His Majesty afterwards received the congratulations of the diplomatic corps at the Winter Palace. Sena or Doolittle, of the United States, was

resented to the Czar.

The Commsssioners of the Russian American
Telegraph are here. Their prospects are good.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. Popular Agitation in the Turkish Pro-

PESTH, July 1.—News of a great popular agitation at Carlowitz and Vakover has been received. Stratmerovitz has been proclaimed Dictator by the Servian population. General Gablentz, of Austria, has been ordered to

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Lord Stanley's Statement of Progress. London, July 1.—Mr. Baxter, in the House of Commons to-day, asked Lord Stanley if any progress had been made in the matter of the Alabama claims, and if the claims of the British subjects growing out of the late war in America did not exceed those on the other side. Lord Stanley repiled that the Government was not making very rapid progress in the matter of the claims. At the same time nothing had occurred to lead him to despair of a satisfactory settle-ment. It was his intention, before the end of the session, to lay the whole case before the House. As to the other question, he was unable

GAY WEDDING AT NASHVILLE.

Brilliant Festivities .- Grand Reception. From the Nashville Union and Despatch, 27th. The grand reception following upon the mar-

The grand reception following upon the marriage ceremonies which so recently united Dr. W. A. Cheatham to Mrs. Adelicia Acklin, took place last night at their palatial home near this city. It was every way a magnificent affair, attended by a large number of prominent persons, not only of the fashionable, but of the political and commercial world.

As the lovely gardens came in view by the turnings and windings of the road, a scene of dazzling splendor met the eye. From every tee, and every shrub, and every buib within that heatiful enclosure lights were flashing, some of them flery red, others soft and pale, while others in welcome threw their bright blue beaus across the winding walks and while others in welcome threw their bright blue beams across the winding walks and through the darkened foliage, dancing and gliameribe out into the gloom of night, as if in rivalry of the millions of faintly twinkling attraction that was struggling among the clouds

Stars that were struggling among the clouds over head.

Every window of the mansion seemed abuse, and the sound of floating music was the first that are stat the ears of the guests as the long lines by provided carriages filed up to the broad stantes walk leading to the house, where Marshals Hotsets, Tignor, Spain, and Sturtdevant were startigued to direct and assist wherever their good are downight be required. At an early from the great began to arrive, and as fast as they came some thereof into the spacious sitting-room, while they were cordially welcomed by the broad sand hiddegroom, and congratulations were subwere apon the happy pair as greetings were a robust heavy,

flowing white silk, while a magnificent vell of Brussels point lace floated over her shoulders. Upon her head a coronet sat gracefully, the gift of the Emperor and Empress of France, and a girale with a diamond clasp encircled her watst. She looked lovely and happy, and was the cynosure of all eyes.

Dr. Cheatham, the bridegroom, was dressed in black, relieved by a waistoost of snowy whiteness, and a neat white the. A pleasing smile rested upon his features as he grasped the hands of the friends who crowded closely around him to offer their congratulations, and all pronounced him a most happy man.

Invitations had been sent to fifteen hundred persons, and the luxurious parlors were thronged with guests, many of them from abroad. Joy and mirth seemed to move in the very air, and the portrait faces that looked down from the walls seemed to have been suddenly instilled with life, and looked smilling upon the happy gathering. Most of the ladies present were very richly dressed—every one of them was beantiful. There may have been individual differences of opinion as to the brightness of certain sparkling eyes, or the rich color that flushed the cheek of some pretty favortie, but a strict observer could hardly deny the claims of all. No one ever writes how handsome the gentlemen appear on such occasions, but it will not be out of place to say that the representatives of the sterner sex at the reception last night deserve a share of the general admiration.

Among the guests from abroad we noticed admiration.

admiration.

Among the guests from abroad we noticed General D. H. Hill, General Basil Duke, General J. B. Palmer, Hon. Ed. Cooper, Judge Meeker of Missouri, Colonel Hill of Franklin, John Overton, Jr., Mrs. John Overton, Colonel Rice, Mrs. Brinking, and Mrs. Colonel McDonald, of Memphis, Captain Fields of Pulaski, Captain Pointer and lady, and Mrs. Perkins, of Franklin; Mrs. Guyon, daughter of Judge Guyon, of Louisiana. Others, not home folks, were present, with whose names we were unacquainted.

The tables were crowded with everything The tables were crowded with everything that inxury and good taste could desire, and their richness excited general comment. The whole affair was one well worthy the occasion, and one which will long be remembered by those who participated in its pleasures. Only midnight closed the festivities, and a regretful sound seemed mingled with the rattle of the swiftly-moving wheels as they left the scenes of festivity and whirled the guests to their onlet homes.

THE FASHIONS.

Tollets Displayed at the City of Paris and Imperial Balls-Diamonds and Decorations-Carriage Dresses and New Trimmings-A Novelty in Head Dress--Skirts, "Overcoats" and Jackets-Sashes, Hats and Collars.

Paris, June 18.—It is periectly useless, and I have given up looking for a text wherewith to open this correspondence. A wise old saying, all about the perverse extravagance of our times, would have looked very well and might have impressed readers with an idea that this fashion letter was to be remonstrative or a calm demonstration, all against the invasion of finery; but I have run over all the proverbs I think most of, and find nothing applicable to the nine hundred thousand francs spent by the good town of Paris for the bill given at the Hotel de Ville to the Emperor of Russia and other sovereigns in this gay capital.

Nine hundred thousand francs for a ball! exclaim those unsuspecting members of society

Nine hundred thousand francs for a ball! exclaim those unsuspecting members of society who fancy that a ball is a large hall round which people whirl, and in the centre of which fat ladies threaten to faint while their arms leave traces of elbows in gentlemen's ribs. A ball is no such thing at the Hotel de Ville, and the only fete on record at all approaching the last in splendor was given in honor of Queen Victoria's visit in 1855. Fen thousand invitations were given out on Saturday, and eight thousand were accepted. When the sovereigns arrived in the Court of Louis XIV they stopped for some time to look round them in complete amazement before they mounted the marble stairs leading to the hall called Henry IV, at amazement before they mounted the marble mainirs leading to the hall called Henry IV, at the entrance of which they were received by the Prefect and Baroness Haussmann.

The walls round the inner courts were hung with ivy and vine on gilt trellis work, and red velvet hangings fringed with gold were suspended between the different arcues. Cascades pended between the different aroues. Cascades and water jets kept up a cool atmosphere all the evening in every saloon; but the principal decorations were flowers, in immense profusion. All the rarest exotics were placed up winding staircases and the lofty halls.

After the Emperor and Empress had received the ambassadors and ambassadresses the doors of the nall were thrown open, and they entered of the nall were thrown open, and they entered the gallery, in which thrones had been raised, while the band played the Russian anthem. When it was over the official quadrille was formed, in which none of the reigning sovereigns danced, but Princess Mathilde danced in the second, which immediately followed. Supper was announced at twelve, for which the famous plate exhibited by the town of Paris at the Champ de Mars had been carried to the Hotel de Ville. All the tollettes were repetitions of what has

been described at the most remarkable fetes

Diamonds can be but diamonds; satins and tulle can but be of the richest or downlest; white lace there was in profusion; emeralds, rubles, and everything we deem most costly cannot be more than scattered with prodigality.

The only new styles were observed in head-

The only new styles were observed in head-dressing. The great thing was to be chien, which means, in plain English, "pug-like." The word "chie" has no longer the charm of noveity. The ambition to be chien is the ruling idea of the day. The origin of the word arose with the small lids called bonnets, which our belies wear on their noses, just as little danoing dogs do on Italian organs. To look like one of these "bow-wows," and blink up thus knowingly under a bit of rim was, thought to be fascinating until to be chien, with frizzles, was quite a novelty, and has at this present moment become a necessity.

Our prettiest costumes, not carriage dresses, are frilled slik skirts and open grey overcoats, body and skirt in one, with long, wide sleeves.

I much recommend white mohair, with bine silk cord trimmings, put on in the shape of

slik cord trimmings, put on in the shape of cable and anchors round the bottom, a blue sash behind, sailor's hat with blue streamers. loose white jacket and open satior collar, with an anchor on each front point. It is lively, light, and one of the least conspicuous of our

walking summer or seaside tollets.

Space must be found for the ball at the Tulle-ries. Eight hundred invitations alone had been space must be found for the ball at the Tulleries. Eight hundred invitations alone had been distributed, and these among the very choicest and select of all the cosmopolitan noblesse in Paris. The Champs Elysees, Place de la Concorde, and the Tulleries gardens were crowded with curious spectators; but those who had taken up their station at an early hour within the gates of the public garden, for the sake of seeing the guests arrive, were bitterly disappointed. Every one was turned out at 9 o'clock, and every tree was immediately illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Electric lights bathed the palace in ever-changing hues all night.

The Czarewitch danced several times.

Prince Humbert was in fact the only young prince who did not dance, having been so lately distressed by the desth of the Ducness Mathilds, whom he was to have married. The Empress requested Mad'lle Malvezzi to offer him a flower in one of the figures of the cotillion, which, according to the code of that dance, is an invitation to waltz; but the Prince said he was sorry he could not, and kept the flower. Of course he was not obliged to dance, but I do not think any one envies Mad'lle Malvezzi's position on that occasion.

Epaniettes, stars, crosses shone on the men—

think any one envies Mad'lle Maivezzi's position on that occasion.

Epaulettes, stars, crosses shone on the menfor really the masculine part were all men, not gentl in fairy land—the women were all Undines, sparking with diamonds, which shone on their vaporous robes like crystal drops on the morning haze.

The richest tollets were covered with natural flowers; the most aristocratic robes were plain white, and nothing is so becoming when work with the costliest Jewels. Nothing but jewels were seen in the crowd, and another feature was the new broad sash.

Our new colors are prettier by daylight than

was the new broad eash.
Our new colors are prettier by daylight than
of an evening. Sunboams, ash rose, and motherof pearl bine are too soft under gas.
The new jacket has taken firm ground, as I
prognosticated. It is a short, loose jacket, bebind not longer than the waistband, and the
front is a square mantilla, with long ends; the
alceves are wide. The prettiest bonnet is made
of sliver grey leaves, with bright green berries,

but brown is the universal fashion, with a gold paim or butterfly on the left side. There is also a new skirt, which is a go-between. It is not long and it is not short. It is called "ronde," and just touches the ground all round. It is cut in points, and I suggest that fat old ladies, or, more politely, portly matrons, should adopt it in preference to the curtailed costumes they will show their deformities in with such unaccountable obstinacy.

MAXIMILIAN.

Semi-Official Confirmation of His Execu-tion—The Rumor Still Doubted by the Austrian Consul at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1 .- No positive informs NEW ORLEANS, July I.—No positive information concerning the reported execution of Maximilian has been received, though the Wickaco is on her way here with all the news from the Austrian steamer at quarantine.

J. H. Elmer, the Austrian Consul, is in receipt of the following telegram from the Scoretary of the Consulate, which came to hand early this morning:—

Consulate, New Orleans:—Have been prohibited from landing at Quarantine. It is stated upon reliable authority that Prince Maximilian was shot on the morning of June 19. Juarez refuses to give up the body of the Prince.

body of the Prince.

The telegram is duly signed by Mr. Buddendors as secretary of the Consulate. The Consulhas not, he states, as yet sufficient ground for believing that Maximilian has been executed, and asserts that the steamer being in mourning is not of importance in determining anything about the matter.

The Mexican Consulate is in receipt of no further in formation than the shows and

ther information than the above, and the rumor of the execution is generally interpreted as needing confirmation.

Official Information of the Execution Received by the Austrian and French Consuls at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—Both the Consulates of Austria and France are in receipt of some official information that Maximilian was shot on the morning of June 19, and that Diaz occupied the city of Mexico June 20. The information is deemed perfectly reliable, and will be transmitted to Washington to the French and Austrian Ministers by their respective Consula.

Feeling of Regret at the Reported Execution in Washington - Secretary Seward Blamed for his Mild Measures Washington, July 1.—The excitement relative to the declared execution of Maximilian has been most intense here the whole day. The

has been most intense here the whole day. The general feeling is one of profound regret, both for Mexican statesmen and Maximilian. Much bitterness seems to be felt against Secretary Seward, who is now blamed for not writing a more peremptory letter to the Mexican Government, demanding, not begging, that the life of the ex-Emperor should be spared.

It is said here that Secretary Stanton has expressed himself very strongly on the subject in private conversations, and has not nesitated to condemn Seward's course. Minister Campbell is also believed to be of the same opinion, and is said to have been surprised at the moderate tone of Mr. Seward's despatches. He (Mr. Campbell) made his own letter to the Mexican Government much stronger than Secretary Seward's tame suggestions justified.

The Statement of Maximilian's Death Fully Credited in Washington-An Important Proposition Made to the United States by France in January - The Telegrams from Victoria and Napoleon Not Communicated to Juarez, Etc.

Washington, July L.—The official confirma-tion of the execution of Maximilian in Mexico has produced a profound sensation here in Governmental and diplomatical quarters. At the Mexican Legation the news was first received from the Austrian Embassy, who gave it with their official credence. Senor Romero made haste to communicate it to Secretary Seward, who expressed no opinion either way, but is disposed to look upon his efforts in behalf of Maximilian's life as hindered by the absence of the proper diplomatic representative of this Government in Mexico. The Austrian Legation received the news with a thrill of horror, and sent it to Vienna over the Atlantic Cable with all possible speed, and despatched it by telegraph to Count Wydenbruck, the Minister, who is temporarily absent from Washington.

An important official fact has transpired to-day relative to the policy proposed by the

An important official fact has transpired today relative to the policy proposed by the
French Government to the United States as
regarded the presence of Maximilian in Mexico.
It appears that as long ago as January last
Count Berthemy, the French Minister here,
informed Secretary Seward that Maximilian
had proposed to leave Mexico, provided that
Juarez would convene the Constitutional
Assembly for the election of a President of the
republic. The Emperor was thereby willing to
acquiesce in a republican form of government
in Mexico, but desired a new choice of the
Assembly for the presidency.

He was willing to piedge himself not to object if Juarez was chosen again. It seemed to
be the desire of the French Government to
obtain the approval of this Government to this
proposition, but Mr. Seward regarded such a
step as nothing less than an interference in
Mexican affairs. How far his official efforts to
save Maximilian's life will prove to be an interference, remains to be seen when the official
correspondence is laid before Congress.

It is further learned that the telegraphic requests of Queen Victoria and Napoleon to Mr.
Seward to urge Juarez to spare Maximilian
never reached the latter official, owing to the
want of efficient diplomatic representation to
Mexico on the part of this Government.—New
York Herald.

Mexico on the part of this Government.-New

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Financial Rascalities-Second Issue of Fraudulent City Scrip - Indictments Against May and Whittaker for Alleged Embezzling.

New Orleans, July 1.—A second fraudulent issue of city scrip not named in the Comptroller's report has been ferreted out, though the amount of the issue cannot be ascertained. No action has yet been taken by the Common Council, and in the meantime city notes are steadily becoming uncurrent.

On Saturday the Grand Jury of the United States District Court found true bills against Thomas P. May, President of the First National Bank, one for embezzlement of \$450,000 while Sub-Treasurer; the other with embezzling \$100,000 deposited in his bank, the property of the United States. The jury also found true bills against William B. Whittaker, one charging him with the embezzlement of \$1,350,000, property of the United States; the other with the embezzlement of \$10,000, United States funds loaned him by A. P. Harrison, oaned him by A. P. Harrison,

Bix Cases of Vellow Fever Reported— Three of them Fatal—A Steamer Runs Past Quarantine under Fire from Fort

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—Six cases of yellow fever have been reported to the Board of Health to-day, all but two originating in the family of Captain Hooper, of the barque Fiorence Cooper, from Hayana. The following is an abstract of

the report:—
"Mrs. Hooper died June 30. A sister of Captain
Hooper out of danger. Infant six months of
age in dangerous condition. Son of Captain
Hooper, aged nine years, out of danger. A
German of thirty years of age reported dead at
the Hospital, and one death at the St. Charles
Hotel."

Hotel."
The steamer Prince of Wales from Mobile refused to heave to at Quarantine on Saturday, and successfully ran past under fire from Fort Pike. A warrant has been lisened for her return, and the arrest of her officers. The penalty is a fine of five thousand dollars and not more than Projected Prize Fight in Louisiana.

New Orngans, July 1.—A "mill" between Tom King and Sam Turner will take place at Plaquemine, 110 miles up the river, on Wednes-day, between 6 and 8 in the morning, for \$1000.

EMICRATING.—A great number of Italian laborers, finding it impossible to obtain work in Italy, have emigrated to Austria, where they are now employed in the arsenals at Pola

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Moon To-day. By the Atlantic Cable.

By the Atlantic Cable,
LONDON, July 2—Noon.—Consols for money,
94%; U.S. 5-20s, 72%; Illinois Central shares, 72;
Eric Railroad, 48.
Liverroot, July 2—Noon.—Cotton quiet and
inactive. The sales will be about 5000 bales.
Middling uplands, Ild.; and middling Orleans,
112.4

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 37s. 6d. Provisions firm. Cheese, &s.
Refined Petroleum, 1s. 1d. Sperm Oil, £122.
ANYWERF, July 2.—Petroleum, 41f. Two o'clock Market Reports

LONDON, July 2-2 P. M.—Consols for money, 4%; U. S. Five-twenties, 72%; Eric Ralirond, LONDON, July 2—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94%; U. S. Five-twenties, 72%; Erie Rallroad, 48%; Illinois Central, 79.
Liverpool, July 2—2 P. M.—Cotton has declined %d. Middling uplands, 16%d. Petroleum advanced to 38s. 6d.
Bacon has declined to 41s. 6d. Cotton has declined to 42s. 6d.
London, July 2,—No. 12 Dutch standard Sugar has advanced to 25s. 3d.

The Bremen Arrived Out. SOUTHAMPTON, July 2.—The steamer Bremen. from New York on the 22d ult., arrived to-day,

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2.—The Southern mail service restored as before the war, and which went into operation yesterday, includes about one thousand routes, and is as completely under contract with responsible parties as at any former period.

This morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, two repeated and severe storms, accompanied by thunder and lightning, rain and hall, did much damage to property, unroofing houses, blowing

damage to property, unroofing houses, blowing down walls of dwellings, uprooting trees, and unmoering vessels in the harbor, and damag-ing some of them considerably. The crops in this section have also suffered much,

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Poughkæpsæ, N. Y., July 1.—The Montreal passenger train bound north this morning, over the Hudson River Railroad, struck a man, between Breakneck Tunnel and Cornwall, hurling him from the track. The train stopped and picked him up and took him to Fishkill, where he died soon after. He was between fifty and sixty years of age. There was nothing on him by which he could be identified. Coroner Vandewater held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Washington, July 2.—Speaker Colfax, Mr. Wade, President pro tem. of the Senate, and other Republican Congressmen, arrived here this morning.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—

T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—John Coury, a physician of Manayunk, was charged with an assault with intent to kill Andrew Kanffman, Upon the part of the Commonwealth it was alieged that Kauffman roused the defendant from his bed late on the night of May 29, and requested him to visit a woman who was lying sick near by. The defendant refused, and ordered Kauffman away. He went away, but soon returned, and again asked the doctor to go with him to the sick woman; and this time the defendant if the defendant in the sick woman; and this time the defendant fired a pistol at him, the builet just passing Kauffman's head.

The defense alleged that the pistol was fired up in the sir, and not at Kauffman, and only to frighten him away, not to do him harm.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

John Thompson was charged with the larceny of a valise and an overcoat, together valued at \$45, belonging to William Meyers. A policeman testified that he arrested the defendant at the West Chester and Media depot, with a valise and an overcoat in his possession, and also that, before the Alderman, in the presence of the prisoner, the owner of the articles, William Meyers, stated that the coat and valise were his, and were stolen from him white he was purchasing a ticket at the Pennsylvania Central Rai'road depot. This was the only evidence given in the case, and upon it the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to the County Prison for six months.

Bridget Fallen pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of ciothing, valued at \$120, belonging to Maria E. Meyers. There was no witness against this woman: but she herself stated that she committed the their while drunk. The judge informed her that getting drunk was a bad practice, and one that would always get her loto trouble, and asked her how long it would take her to reform, saying that he would send her to prison for as long a time as she might think it would require. Bridget smiled good-naturedly, and said she was re

prison for two months—light months, dily and August.

Louis Quinian pleaded guilty to two charges of larceny, and was sentenesd to the County Prison for six months. Officer Glass, of West Philadelphia, testified that the prisoner had a notorious name by repeated theits in West Philadelphia.

Adam Laner was charged with the larceny of \$5, belonging to Jacob Blum, Mr. Blum employed the defendant as salesman in his store, at No. 415 Spruce street. One day Mr. Blum gave him \$15 with which to 'buy sugar, and he hought only \$12 worth, and kept the remaining \$1. And, according to Mr. Blum, similar transactions had before occurred between himself and this young man.

lar transactions had before occurred between himself and this young man.

It was a question of intent, for the defendant received the money by honest means. If at the time of receiving he intended to steal it, he committed tarceny in this dishenest appropriation; but, if the idea of keeping the money was an afterthought, he could not be convicted under a bill charging larceny alone.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

John Kelly was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon his wife.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, July 2, 1867. The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, but prices were without any material change, Government bonds continue in steady demand. 1004 was bid for 10-40s; 1984 for 6s of 1881; and 106; for June and August 7:30s. City losns were unchanged; the new issue sold at

994, and the old do. at 95.
Railroad shares were dull. Pennsylvania
Railroad sold at 53. no change; Reading at 545,

Railroad sold at 53, no change; Reading at 545, no change; and Minebill at 53, a slight advance. 59 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 355 for North Pennsylvania; 575 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 27 for Catawissa preferred.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 70 was bid for Second and Third: 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 66 for West Philadelphia; 12 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Southwark sold at 1035; 1395 was bid for First National; 1665 for Seventh National; 162 for Philadelphia; 1396 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties: 315 for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 57 for Girard; 90 for Western; and 110 for Tradesmen's.

men's.
In Canal shares there was more doing. Schuyl-kill Navigation preferred sold at 304, an advance of 4; Lehigh Navigation at 47, no change; Susquehanna Canal at 17, no change; and Schuylkill Navigation common at 193, no change; 53 was bid for Morris Canal; and 564 for Delaware Division.
Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 138; 11 A. M., 1384; 12 M., 138; 1 P. M., 1384.

—A Washington despatch makes the following statement relative to the public dnances:—

statement relative to the public finances:—
'The usual Treasury statements for July I will be omlitted, and no exhibit made until August I. in consequence of the close of the fiscal year, which occurs June 30, and which renders necessary the accurate and official compilation of all the accounts of customs officers and others, some of which cannot be received until towards the close of July. The official reports are based upon these exhibits made at the close of the fiscal year, hence the necessity for official scouracy, and the consequent delay in the statement. Nothing official can be given of the movement, of the Treasury for June, except such prominent facts as the payment of large sums for our-rency interests and matering computates which have materially reduced the currency talance. The Customs receipts for June will probably reach \$15,500,000, while the receipts for Internal Exvents for the month

show a footing of \$20,400,000 in round numbers, an increase of \$2,500,000 on May, and but \$400,000 less than for the corresponding month in 1866. The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, are \$255,552,184788, against \$250,554,187 le for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856. This shows a decrease of \$40,000,00 for the year, and is just equal to the Commissioner's revised estimates made after the reductions in the tax law were agreed upon. The following tabular statement of monthly receipts for the fiscal years 1856 and 1871 is interesting.

24, 258, 858-34 25, 851, 610-97 20, 452, 169-60 22, 456, 067-18 19, 455, 851-22 21, 794, 680-60 30, 822, 445-23

"The Treasury balance will be largely reduced furing July. The internal revenue receipts for that mouth
are estimated at \$20,000,000, but, besides \$19,000,000 of
gold interest due to-morrow, and \$21,000,000 of compound notes, with accrued interest, due July 15, there
will be heavy payments made on account of the army,
out of the appropriations for 1865."

....\$805,864,182'18

£265,853,194°86

-The Philadelphia and Boston Petroleum Company announce a dividend of 5 per cent., clear of State tax, payable on the 8th instant.

—The Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after the 12th instant. The Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share, payable on and after the 11th instant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 60 S. Thi FIRST BOARD.

Reported by Do Haven & Bro. No. 20 St. Third street

\$500 Pa.62, i ser.ac.inticity
\$500 Pa.62, i

TUESDAY, July 2.-The Flour Market continues excessively dull, and the advance noted several days ago has been lost. The receipts and stocks, although exceedingly small, are and stocks, although exceedingly small, are adequate for the demand, which is entirely from the home consumers, who operate very cantiously. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$8@8.50 \(\pi \) bbl. for superfine, \$9@9.75 for extra, \$9.75\(\pi \) li 50 for Northwestern extra family, \$10\(\pi \) 2 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do, and \$14\(\pi \) 16 for fancy brands, according to quality. 50 bbls. Rye Flour sold at \$9—a decline. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

50 bbls, Rye Flour sold at \$9—a decline. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much doing in Wheat, but prices remain without change. Sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania red at \$2.25@2.80, and 500 bushels California at \$3. A lot of new Virginia was held at \$3.25. Rye Flour is unchanged. Sales of 800 bushels Western at \$1.59. Corn is quiet at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow, in store and afloat, at \$1.13. Oats are quiet, with sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania at 80@81c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at \$42.3 a ton

arley or Mait. No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at \$42 % ton. Whisky—Holders ask 30c % gallon, in bond.

RAVAGES OF WILD BRASTS IN BENGAL .-- Recent returns show that in the division of Bhaugule, India, which includes the Santhal country, one thousand five hundred persons have been killed by tigers in the last six years. In Assam seven hundred and thirty-three have been killed, and four thousand four hundred and seventy-four tigers have been killed by the hunters in the same period. The Commissioner of Cuttack, noticing the destructiveness of wild elephants in the Gurjat districts, remarks that they roam about in herds of from eighty to two hundred, but, notwithstanding that a reward of fifty rupees has been offered for the destruction of each, the natives will not, and dare not, shoot them.

ATROCIOUS CRUELTY .- There is a priest now residing at Capri who possesses two hundred blind quails. He has their eyes put out with a hot knitting needle in order that they should "call," and so decoy others of their species. He has driven a good trade this season, and as he waxes richer becomes a man of great im-portance with his fellow-townsmen.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PRILADELPHIA.....

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Schr F. Keating, Higgins, Portland, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs. New Bedford.
Schr Cynthia Jane, Bellows, Hartford, Lemox &

Burgess.
Schr Island Belle, Pierce, Boston.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Hallowell, Tyler & Co.
Si'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruon. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Hunter Rogers, Schours from Providence, with moise, to D. S. Steason & Co.
Brig Matilda, Dix. 7 days from Calais, with Injuser to Merchant & Co. o Merchant & Co.

Brig Olive, Foss, 5 days from Boston, in ballasi so captain.

Schr Naiad Queen. Chase, s days from Hatteras
Iniet, in ballast to captain.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, from Fall River, in ballast

captain. Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, c days from Hart-Schr J. D. Togranam, Dickinson, 4 days frem Harr-ford, with mdss. to captain, Schr F. Keating, Higgins, from Quincy Point, via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to captain, Steamer Diamond State, Taibot, is nours from Sal-timore, with mdsc. to J. D. Ruoff. Brig F. Butler, Bartlett, for Philadelphia, cleared at

Bangor 28th uit.

Schr Surprise, Beers, for Philadelphia, cisared at Boston 39th uit.

Schr J. R. Allen, Cano, fat Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 22d uit.

Schra J. H. Bartlett, Harris: A. Tyrest, Atweet; and E. B. Emory, Siteman, hence, at Boston 28th uit.

Schra S. H. Woodbury, Woodbury, and M. Sarrow, Cougdon, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 28th uitling. itime.
Schram, H. Read, Benson, and Golden Eagle, Howes, sence, at New Bestord Each uit.
Schr E. and L. Cerdery, Granes J. Bhay, Vangham d. P. Smith, Graces W. F. Garrison, Lleyd; W. W. Hard, Champion Charles Hill, Cheesenian W. P. Initips, Somere E. 45, Glover, Ingersoit and Charles J. Stickney, Mathia, home, at Botton Nit, uit.

DOMESTIC PURTS.

New York, July 1.—Arrived, U. S. steamer MinneDia, Com. Alden, hom Fertamouth,
Bleamship Tripoll, Marryn, from Liverpeol,
Sissenship Mannatan, Woodball, from Chorleston,
Steamship Albemaria, Eduras, from Michinese,
Ship Wiscousin, Arous, from Liverpeol,
Harring Combina, Macriso, from Leghers,
Liverpeo Combina, Macriso, from Bucace Arress